

## \$1,084,000,000 JOB PROFITEER PROOF

Contract for Army Construction Work Allows a Fee Above Cost Price.

### BOARD UPHOLDS THE PLAN

U. S. Could Not Do So Well on Day Labor Basis, Says the Report.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A board headed by Prof. A. N. Talbot, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, set at rest in the negative to-day the question whether there is opportunity for profiteering in the form of contract used by the cantonment division of the army in its construction work. The board, which was asked by Acting Secretary of War Crowell to take up the subject, advised in a report that the present form of contract be continued, terming it "profiteer proof."

Orders were issued coincidentally by the War Department creating the construction division of the Department, reporting directly to the Chief of Staff, to take the place of the cantonment division. The new division will have charge of all building and similar construction of the army.

It is under the form of contract at present in use in the cantonment division, according to the board of experts, that the largest programme of construction work in the history of the world, involving \$1,084,000,000 in cost and the employment of hundreds of thousands of workmen, should be carried out in justice to all the people.

Cost Plus a Fee Is Reasonable.

The report of the board states: "The form of contract in use in the cantonment division permits starting actual work weeks and even months before details are worked out and delineated, and permits the Government to push the job at any speed it may elect, changing it at will. It is a plan and scheme, but paying only what the work actually costs plus a fee which is so reasonable as to be above the reach of all fair-minded criticism."

Of the total camp and cantonment already built and some minor jobs not completed represent \$200,000,000; \$5 important pieces of construction in United States, \$205,000,000; 120 pieces of construction in prospect of various characters, \$275,000,000; 40 pieces for housing troops, \$350,000,000; hospital construction under way, \$10,000,000; making the total more than \$1,000,000,000.

The board went carefully into the question of whether it would be advisable for the Government itself on a day labor plan to carry out the tremendous amount of work that remains to be done rather than to let contracts for the work. The board rejected the idea of the Government doing the work in a day labor plan owing to what it characterizes as probably inefficiency and delay in creating the necessary construction.

The board believes that the existing forces and organizations of contractors throughout the country should be maintained as a public policy, "as they constitute important factors in the economic life of the nation and will be of importance to its progress when the war is over."

Large Programme Ahead.

Some of the work in prospect is storage terminals in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston and twenty-eight other points; Signal Corps cantonments and aviation fields; powder loading plants in suitable places and ordnance depots on the Atlantic coast; housing for the Shipping Board at sixteen points; Quartermasters' warehouses in Columbus, Ohio; Albany, Middlebury, Pa.; Buffalo and other points; aviation camps at forty points; hospitals for consumption at Denver and Asalea, N. C.; ord-

nance storage depots at several points; a remount station at Charleston, S. C.; mechanical repair shops for troops of the Regular Army in Texas; three office buildings in Washington in addition to those already under way; a hospital at Fort Riley, Kan.; an isolation hospital at Tenafly, N. J.; extensions at the Springfield arsenal, and gas making plants and gas shell filling plants at other points.

In addition to Prof. Talbot the other experts on the board included Frederick L. Crawford, Brooklyn, president of the General Contractors Association of New York; John L. Mauran, St. Louis, president of American Institute of Architects; Charles T. Main, Boston, president of American Society of Mechanical Engineers; John R. Alpine, American Federation of Labor; R. Goodwin Rhett, Charleston, S. C., president Chamber of Commerce of the United States; E. W. Rice, Schenectady, president of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Oscar A. Neum, Chicago, representing Building Construction Employers Association.

## COLORS PRESENTED TO 69TH REGIMENT

New Organization Receives Them From Col. Conley.

The new Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Guard, which is made up of 768 men and 15 officers, introduced itself to the public for the first time last night when it received from Col. Louis D. Conley a set of colors. Friends and relatives filled the armory at Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, where the presentation took place.

Col. Conley, who was the old Sixty-ninth Regiment's commander before it was mustered into the National Army and later sent abroad, was accompanied to the armory by his staff of officers. Acceptance of the colors from Col. Conley was the first number on the programme. Col. Conley then reviewed the troops. Next there was an evening parade, and this was followed by a salute and parade of the colors, after which the floor was cleared for dancing. The ceremony was in charge of the regiment's commander, Col. John P. Friel, and his staff, which included Lieut.-Col. William J. Costigan, Major Bernard F. Cummings, Major James M. Cremin, Major Thomas F. Maguire, M. C., and Capt. Charles A. Hickey, Adjutant. It was announced last night that the regiment, flying its new colors, will parade up Fifth avenue to-morrow to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn high military mass will be celebrated. Cardinal J. Farley will bless the colors.

## WOMAN CONVICTED IN CANDLER CASE

Year in Prison for Attempt to Blackmail Atlanta Mayor.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—Mrs. Margaret A. Hirsch was convicted by a jury in Superior Court to-day of an attempt to extort \$200,000 from Mayor Asa G. Candler by blackmail and was given the maximum sentence in Georgia for a misdemeanor, a year in prison and a fine of \$1,000. J. W. Cook, indicted jointly with her and tried two weeks ago, also received the maximum sentence, but instead of the prison term he was given a year and a day on the chain gang at hard labor.

When Judge Hill pronounced sentence Mrs. Hirsch, who had remained seated, looked up and said: "I haven't a word to say." Her counsel, however, immediately announced that a motion of appeal would be made later, and Judge Hill fixed bond at \$2,000. Mrs. Hirsch was unable to furnish bail and was returned to the cell in Fulton county jail which she has occupied since her indictment a month ago.

Judge Hill held that Mrs. Hirsch was unfit for labor on the public works of the county, and that she should be confined in the women's department of the State penitentiary at Milledgeville. It was announced to-day the hearing on the motion for a new trial for Cook had been postponed to to-day because the trial of Mrs. Hirsch was not completed in time to hear counsel.

## MEN FROM FRONT FOR MARCH'S STAFF

Pershing to Send Well Trained Officers Back for Duty in Washington.

### MORE WILL SEE SERVICE

Crozier and Baker Getting First Hand Information in Line With New Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Major-General Hugh L. Scott, formerly chief of staff, to-day was ordered relieved of his command of the Seventy-eighth (National Army) Division at Camp Dix, N. J., and placed in command of the Camp itself, which is to be made an embarkation camp. Brig.-Gen. James T. Dean has been appointed to temporarily command the Seventy-eighth Division.

No official reason for the order was assigned, Gen. Scott came to Washington this week for examination by the medical board appointed to determine the fitness of officers to hold commands on the fighting front in France, and he understood that he had passed the test. Five other divisional commanders had been relieved of their commands earlier in the week because they failed to pass the physical examination.

The general policy in the War Department has been not to give fighting commands to officers who have reached the retirement age in the belief that when an officer has passed sixty-two years he is not qualified for the arduous duties which a command on the battle front entails. Gen. Scott reached retirement age last September 22, on which date he relinquished the post of Chief of Staff, but was called back into active service.

Friends of Gen. Scott believed tonight that the orders of the Department must have come as a severe blow, as ever since the United States entered the war Gen. Scott had been hoping for an opportunity and had prepared to command an active division in the great struggle.

Presumably, qualified officers of Gen. Pershing's staff who have been wanted or otherwise incapacitated for active duty at the front will be earmarked wherever possible to duty in Washington during their period of recuperation, their services and experience thereby being of continuous value to the Government.

Tasks for the Incapacitated.

In this connection it was learned that in accord with the practice found desirable in Europe, incapacitated line officers will be gradually placed in charge of all training units, replacement divisions and other military agencies in the United States which require the supervision of trained military men. That process already has begun with the assignment of a number of Major-Generals physically unfit for service in France to divisions training in this country.

Secretary Baker has announced already that a similar policy of having always direct information from France would be followed in the makeup of his new war council composed of a group of senior officers of the War Department. Major-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, is now in France on this errand. The Secretary himself is learning at first hand the size of the problem that faces the Government in meeting a foe at a distance of more than 3,000 miles.

## TO SUPERVISE PACKERS' BOOKS

Gore's Measure Calls for Federal Inspection.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—An amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, placing under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture the books of the packers of the country was introduced to-day by Senator Gore (Okla.-Dem.).

Recent disclosures made before the Agricultural Committee and the Federal Trade Commission, Senator Gore said, led him to introduce the measure.

## GEN. SCOTT LOSES DIVISION COMMAND

Former Chief of Staff Placed in Charge of Camp Dix.

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## INTERNMENT FOLLOWS JAIL.

Eight Germans Who Sank Ship at Charleston Recaptured.

ATLANTA, March 16.—Eight German seamen, convicted last year in connection with the sinking of the German steamship *Leibniz* in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., were arrested to-day on Presidential warrants after their release from the Federal penitentiary. They were taken to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to be interned for the period of the war.

The steamship later was raised and is now in Government service.

## NEW CREDIT GIVEN BELGIUM.

American Loans Reaches Total of \$104,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—An additional credit of \$11,200,000 was extended by the United States to-day to Belgium, making a total loan to that country of \$104,000,000.

The total amount of loans now extended to the Allies is \$4,960,000,000.

## MAXIM UNSINKABLE SHIP TO BE BUILT

Invention Deadens Explosion After Side Is Pierced.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A new type unsinkable ship, designed by Hudson Maxim, famous inventor, is to be built as an experiment by the United States Shipping Board.

The Maxim ship has many points which seem practical to members of the ship protection committee of the Shipping Board. This vessel is designed primarily for protection against torpedoes and not against shock or collision.

The Maxim device is placed inside the vessels along the sides below the water level.

In principle and construction it is very much like the famous Maxim silencer. It is claimed for it that it will destroy and take up the shock of a torpedo explosion, just as the Maxim silencer takes up and absorbs the noise of a rifle or gun explosion. If successful it would make a vessel immune to torpedo attack.

Like the silencer the ship device is supposed to work on the principle of rapid absorption of heated gases. The force of any explosion comes from the rapid expansion of superheated gases. If the gases are instantly or quickly cooled their force is lost and will do a minimum of damage.

The blowing in of a ship's side by a torpedo is due to the force of the explosion against and through the hull. The Maxim device would arrest the gases and deaden them when the hull is pierced. There would be some damage from the torpedo explosion, but not enough to cause sinking.

Will Discuss Port Expansion.

To gain practical suggestions for expanding the land and water terminal facilities of New York, the New York section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hear several men who have studied the problem at a meeting in the headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, Tuesday night.

Charles Whiting Baker, Ira Place, Calvin Tomkins, E. F. Croson, Jr., A. B. Pouch and W. J. Barney will be among the speakers.

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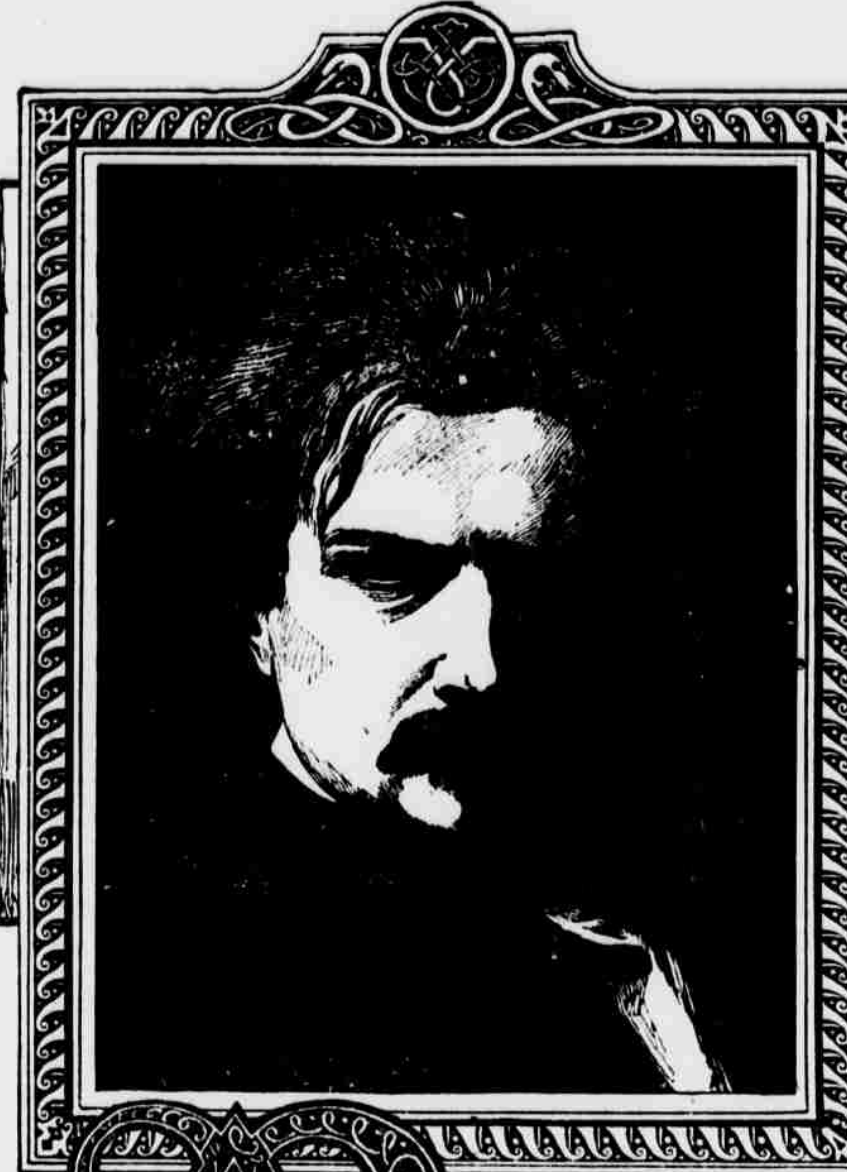
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"I cannot conceive of any reason why the Pianola should not be in every Home."

## IGNACY PADEREWSKI

And the Pianola should be in every home - every home that can afford to have books, or pictures or any of the refinements and conveniences of our modern day life.

OR music, though an art, is an indispensable art, and the Pianola means music. Not as the ordinary piano stands for music. All too often that instrument's promise is a promise never fulfilled.

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The Pianola is a piano. A piano for hand-playing and practise. A piano made by the greatest of piano-makers. A piano recognizing no peers in all the industry, in the beauty of its tone, its perfection of mechanism, its architectural attractiveness.

And to this it adds its Pianola action—a mechanism so wonderfully conceived, so sensitive, so responsive to human control that it can become part of our own physical organism, as it were. Can endow us with eighty-eight trained and supple fingers perfectly subservient to our minds and wishes.

"I cannot conceive why the Pianola should not be in every home" says Paderewski. And in the same statement he goes on to say—"As a piano, when the keyboard is used, it leaves nothing to be desired. While for the development of the understanding of good music it is the most perfect and really great medium."

The Pianola idea has been accepted. Accepted by the great musicians, the musical world and a

large and constantly increasing percentage of the public.

This is because it is a practical idea, a utilitarian idea, a delightful idea. Almost every one knows this idea now. Not that all fully grasp its entire meaning. As people do that, they invariably appropriate it—they add the Pianola to their personal possessions—to their homes.

And it must be remembered that the Pianola idea is best expressed by the Pianola itself—indeed is fully expressed only by the Pianola—the instrument that gave it birth.

Other somewhat similar instruments there are—other so-called player-pianos. But none of them are Pianolas. None have the famous Metrostyle, the Themodist, the other features and details that are vital in the Pianola—that have made it the great, artistic musical instrument it is.

When you come to really know the Pianola idea, and want its wonderful influence in your home and life, don't try to find it in some other instrument, however well-known that instrument may be as a simple piano.

To again quote Mr. Paderewski, "There have appeared in recent years a great many devices for piano-playing. While not denying their certain qualities I have to maintain my former opinion: the Pianola is still the best."

And so thinks Hoffman, Bauer, and practically every other great musician living in the world today.

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Raspberries, Cutth't, Smithfield.....No. 2 cans	.31	3.60	Egg-Plums, Oakland.....No. 3 cans	.28	3.25
Asparagus Tips, High Grade			String Beans, Eclipse, Cut.....No. 2 cans	.16	1.85
White, Tiny.....No. 1 cans	.25	2.85	Small Refugee, Flag.....No. 2 cans	.23	2.65
Green, Tiny.....No. 1 cans	.24	2.75	Pears, Auto, Sweet.....No. 2 cans	.17	1.95
Asparagus, P & T, 12/16 spears			E. J. Sifted, Hart.....No. 2 cans	.17	1.90
Giant Green.....No. 2 1/2 cans	.36	4.25	Petit Pois, P & T.....No. 2 cans	.24	2.75
Giant White.....No. 2 1/2 cans	.40	4.75	Tomatoes, Pure.....No. 1 cans	.10	1.15
Corn, Monticello, Sweet.....No. 2 cans	.20	2.35	Tomatoes, P & T.....No. 3 cans	.22	2.50

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25 lb. 15.00		25 lb. 12.50	

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Excellent for shortening	17 oz. size .68	8.10	JAM, Blackberry, Del Monte, No. 2 cans	.26	3.00

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